

Caledonian Mercury

No. 12,210.

EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1799.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

THE LAST WEEK BUT ONE

OF THE YEAR

HURLOPHUSICON

THAUMATURGICK EXHIBITION.

For the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-sixth Nights, in the Great Room first above the Iron Church, will be represented

On TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, Being the 24th, 26th, and 28th December.

Doors open at half past six, and the operations begin each evening at Seven o'clock, and end at nine.

Admittance 4 TWO SHILLINGS each.

And as some HUNDREDS of LADIES and GENTLEMEN have been disappointed of seeing his PERFORMANCES, (who, from the constant overflow of company, could not possibly get admittance,) Mr BOAZ is sensible there are yet many curious, many ingenious persons desirous of seeing the perfection to which his astonishing arts are carried, and the many useful purposes to which they may be applied; and as public fame more than private interest is his chief thirst—and anxious, in short, to please the whole Public, and ambitious to gain on this occasion that general approbation which he has experienced on others, and sought on all; hereby respectfully acquaints the Public, that every curious, inquisitive, and contemplative mind may now have an opportunity of satisfying their curiosity with a spectacle which neither art or nature may produce again in a century. He therefore prays the most virtuous not to lose the present opportunity of seeing his wonderful and he may say his miraculous Performances. They are truly calculated for the genius of the British nation, being more apt to improve the mind than affect the senses; and in age and country less enlightened would invariably appear supernatural.

What profits knowledge without it be public made manifest.

DR BLACK'S LIBRARY

WILL BE SOLD to the highest bidder this Week, By Mr ELLIOT.

Of which Catalogues will immediately be published, at the SALE and SUBSCRIPTION ROOMS, Cross, First Floor above the Royal Exchange.

WRITING PAPERS.

THE Paper Makers and London Stationers having greatly advanced their prices, on account of the heavy and increasing price of rags, the Bookbinders and Stationers of Edinburgh find it necessary to make a proportionate rise in their prices to the Public.

TO BE DISPOSED OF.

A Very scarce and valuable (SYDERAK) SIBERIAN FUR, in exceeding good preservation, very light and showy, fit for a LADY'S CLOAK, being of no further use to the advertiser, who brought it with him from Moscow.

To be seen at Bruce and Son's, upholsterers, North Bridge Street.

To prevent unnecessary trouble, the lowest price is Twenty-five Guineas.

TO BE LENT.

SIX or SEVEN HUNDRED POUNDS Sterling, upon heritable security.

Apply to W. Deans, at Mr Elliot's, W. S. Queen Street.

BRITISH LINEN OFFICE.

Edinburgh, December 2, 1799.

THE GENERAL COURT OF PROPRIETORS of the BRITISH LINEN COMPANY, at their Meeting this day, having ordered a Dividend on their Stock for the year ending the 30th day of May last, payable at Christmas next, notice is hereby given to the Proprietors to call for the same at the Company's Office here; and in order to settle said Dividend, no transfer of Stock will be made from Tuesday the 14th to Tuesday the 24th current, both days inclusive.

HEMP TO BE SOLD.

To be sold at Arbroath, on Saturday the 28th current, at twelve o'clock noon, by virtue of a warrant of the High Court of Admiralty of Scotland;

THREE BUNDLES of HEMP, weighing about Two Tons.

Mr John Nicol, writer, Arbroath, will give inspection of the hemp, and other particulars.

TO FAMILIES

IN the ancient and extended Royalty of this city, having water pipes.

The Superintendent of Water intimates to all concerned to secure their PIPES and COCKS against the frost, by having them immediately covered with Straw and Ropes, and to cover the Cocks without doors with a wooden box.

JOHN HUTTON, S. W.

TO BE LET FURNISHED.

From the Beginning of February.

THAT HOUSE in North Hanover Street, No. 15, all within itself. To be seen from twelve till three o'clock. Not to be repeated.

SALE OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

To be sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 7th day of January next, at 12 o'clock noon.

THE DEBTS OWING to the POTTERY COMPANY.

at Prestonpans, at the Dissolution of that Company in August 1791, amounting to about L. 840 Sterling.

A list of the Debts may be seen in the hands of Robert Allan, accountant in Edinburgh.

SALE OF PAPERS.

On Monday the 30th day of December next, there will be exposed to public roup and sale, at the Warehouse of BARRON Paper-Mill, end of the Potterrow, Edinburgh.

THE whole remaining STOCK of PAPERS belonging to the liquidated estate of Mess. NIBBET and Co. paper-manufacturers, consisting chiefly of a large quantity of LAPPING PAPER of different sizes, well worth the attention of dealers in and consumers of that article—Also a considerable assortment of other WRAPPING PAPERS, commonly denominated Grey and Tea PAPERS; RETRAIRS and BROKES, also some WRITING PAPERS; the sale to begin at eleven o'clock, and continue till the whole is sold off. The papers may be seen, and further particulars learned, by applying to Robert Cameron, writer in Edinburgh, trustee on the said liquidated estate.

The said PAPER MILL at BARRON is also in the market, although the time and terms of the sale are not yet absolutely fixed; yet it is a premises possessing many advantages, and well deserving the attention of persons intending to engage in that line of business.

For Part Morant, Morant Bay, Black River, Savannah-la-Mar, Green Island and Lucas, Jamaica.

THE SHIP TRUE BRITON, JAMES PATTERSON Master.

For Rio Bueno, Martinique, Montego Bay, and places adjacent.

THE SHIP PRINCESS OF WALES, COLIN CAMPBELL Master.

Both ships are now taking on board cargo in this harbour, and it is intended they shall join convoy from Cork or England, and to be clear to sail in all this month.

For freight or passage apply to Campbell, Ruthven, & Co. Greenock, or John Finlayson, Glasgow.

Greenock, Dec. 11, 1799.

2 COOPERS, 2 MASONS.

2 HOUSE CARPENTERS, 6 YOUNG MEN from the MILL WRIGHT, Country for Planters.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON DIRECT.

The Union Shipping Company's armed Steamers, SPRIGHTLY PACKET.

JAMES TAYLOR Master.

Will take in goods till Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, when she will sail.

Union Shipping Company's Office, Leith, Dec. 23, 1799.

CHEAP TAFFETTES AND LUNTINGS, &c. &c.

E. CRICHTON, SOUTH BRIDGE STREET.

BEING determined to sell off all the remaining STOCK of the Shop she entered to at Whitunday last, proposes Commencing a SALE of the following ARTICLES to-morrow, the 24th December current, when very great bargains will be given:

Plain and Stripped Taffettes and Satins, of various kinds, Black and Coloured Luntings,

And a variety of TABLE LINEN.

E. C. begs leave most respectfully to inform her Friends and the Public, That she has just got to hand a variety of NEW GOODS, among which are

Chambray Muslins, black and white; Taffettes, plain, twill'd, and figured;

Dollman, and various other Hats; A great variety of Flowers and Feathers;

Ditto of Furriery; A very choice collection of most elegant Long Cloths and Muslins;

A very particular Fabric of Muslin for GENTLEMEN'S CAVATS and NECKCLOTHS.

Black and Coloured Velvets, of all descriptions.

There are also just arrived, a Collection of the most Fashionable French CALICOES and MUSLINS, and several NEW MILLINERY PATTERNS.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

This Day is published, Price Two Shillings, The Sixth Edition, With an Introduction, containing a Statement of the Revenue to the 1st of October 1799.

A BRIEF EXAMINATION into the INCREASE of the Revenue, Commerce, and Manufacture of Great Britain, from 1793 to 1799.

By GEORGE ROSE, Esq. M. P. &c. &c.

"Spem longam certamine Domus reports."

The publication was unavoidably delayed a few weeks, but the pamphlet may now be had of the several Publishers, Printed for J. Wright, No. 169, Piccadilly; J. Hatchard, No. 173, Piccadilly; and J. Sewell, Cornhill.

No. 4, CORNHILL, MANCHESTER, and EDINBURGH.

THE Public are respectfully acquainted, That ENGLISH TICKETS and SHARES will RISE considerably before the Drawing, and as a Security to those who purchase early.

T. BISH

Engages to return the difference in Price, or take back the Tickets (should the price be lower) on the day of Drawing than the present, by which means those who purchase early at his Offices have a double Advantage.

The Lottery this year is peculiarly ADVANTAGEOUS for the Public. SIXTY THOUSAND POUNDS may be gained for FIFTY GUINEAS, and other Benefits in proportion, as will be seen by perusing the following

GRAND SCHEME.

2 Prizes of - L. 30,000

3 - - - 10,000

3 - - - 10,000

4 - - - 5,000

5 - - - 3,000

10 - - - 1,000

10,730 From L. 100 to 18

First Drawn Ticket 10th Day 20,000

First Drawn Ticket 16th Day 30,000

Prizes to the Country who wish to have ENGLISH TICKETS or SHARES, may be supplied the same as if Personally present, by sending Cash, Bank Notes, Post-Office Orders, or good Bills at short date.

No. 4, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MURRAY & BAXTER, AT THE

BRITISH FIRE-OFFICE, EDINBURGH.

Tickets and Shares are selling at the above Old Established Office, in great variety. Schemes Gratis, and the Money for the PRIZES PAID ON DEMAND.

COPPERPLATES FOR SALE.

There will be sold by public auction, in Martin's Sale Room, No. 66, South Bridge, upon Wednesday, the 22d day of January, 1800, and the immediate subsequent days.

A HE Well-known, Extensive, and valuable Collection of COPPERPLATES, formerly the property of Mr Foulis of Glasgow, and last of the deceased James Hunter, bookseller, Edinburgh, consisting of upwards of 1300 Plates; among which are,

The Seven Cartoons of Raphael.

The death of Ananias.

The Lame-Man healed.

The Sorcerer struck blind.

Paul and Barnabas at Lystra.

Paul preaching at Athens.

Christ's Charge to Peter.

Miraculous Draught of Fishes.

School of Athens.

Views of Glasgow, Port Glasgow, and Greenock.

Love of the Heathen Gods, in nine plates.

Le Brun's Passions, in 12 plates.

Months of the Year, 12 plates.

Seasons, 4 plates.

St Cecilia.

Mary Magdalen.

Daniel in the Lion's Den.

With a great many more very fine plates of Landscapes, Curious Heads, La. res. Dresses, &c. after Le Clerc, Vivares, Paul Sandely, Le Bas, and other great Masters.

The above Collection, the like of which, in point of variety and subject, as well as the size of the plates, is rarely to be met with, is well worth the attention of bookellers, dealers in prints, and others; the Plates, in general, will bear a numerous impression. A Catalogue will be had, and the impressions of most of them will be seen at the sale room. The sale to begin each day at 12 o'clock noon.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS ON THE POST ROAD, FROM EDINBURGH TO LONDON.

FROM the great additional run of Business on this Road, the proprietor of the estate of Pres, has found it necessary for the accommodation of the public, to resolve to build an additional Inn, at the Post Office on the Farm of East Pres, which will be completed with all convenient dispatch. To the mean time John Hume the Postmaster, has provided two neat Post Chaises, with sufficient good horses and careful drivers, and will pay every attention in his power, to merit the countenance and support of the Public. So soon as the Inn is completed public notice will again be given.

HOUSE IN NICOLSON'S STREET.

To be sold by public auction, on Friday the 3d day of January next, 1800, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, at the hour of one o'clock P. M.

THAT Large and Commodious DWELLING-HOUSE in Nicolson's Street, with Coach-house, Stables, and Back Area, late the property of Dr BLACK, deceased.

The house consists of eleven fire-rooms, kitchen, garrets and suitable offices, for a large family, and may be viewed every lawful day, between the hours of eleven and three forenoon, previous to the day of sale.

For particulars apply to Adam Ferguson, No. 84, Chapel Street. Edin. Dec. 21, 1799.

LEASE OF A FARM TO BE SOLD.

To be sold by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 15th day of January next, at two o'clock afternoon.

THE LEASE of the FARM of KIRKITTLE, lying in the parish of Laswade, and county of Mid-Lothian, consisting of about 420 acres, partly arable, and partly pasture. The rent is 170l. Sterling, and 21l. 8s. for kaim, besides interest upon improvements made by the landlord.

The lease, which endures for 12 years after Whitunday last, and the articles of roup may be seen, and other particulars learned, by applying to Alexander Ponton, writer, No. 14, South Castle Street.

LORD DUNCAN'S VICTORY.

LORD'S Collection, Dec. 2, 1799.

AT a COMMITTEE, appointed for conducting the Subscription raised for the Relief of the Sufferers in the Action on the memorable 21st day of October 1799—

It appearing that, out of 1023 persons, who were killed or wounded in the gallant action under Admiral Lord DUNCAN, that the Committee have not, with all their inquiries, been able to find out the following List of SEVENTY PERSONS, or their Families:—

RESOLVED, That an advertisement be inserted in the London Gazette, the Daily and Country Papers, containing the List of Persons who were killed or wounded on that day, who have not, by themselves, their families, or relatives, yet received gratuities from this Committee; and that all persons so entitled to relief be defined to send to Mr Whyte, their secretary, in writing, the state and number of their families, and their places of residence, and, if wounded, the nature and the state of their wounds; the same to be attested by the Minister and Church-wardens, or by the Chief Magistrate, of the Place or Parishes to which the parties so applying respectively belong, in order that this Committee might be enabled to transmit to them, free of all expense, such gratuities as they may deem expedient, without the necessity of an Agent, or of the Parties coming up to Town.

As some of the Officers and Seamen, who were wounded on the 11th day of October 1799, have been transferred over or have been exchanged into other ships, and have not, from their conduct, received their final gratuities—

RESOLVED, That all such Officers and Seamen do transmit to this Committee their names, and the names of the ships in which they so gallantly served on that day, together with the state of their cases, the number and residence of their families, attested by the Commanding Officer of the Ships to which they now respectively belong, that this Committee may remit to them, or to their families, such gratuities as the Committee have been enabled, by the liberality of the Public, to grant.

RESOLVED, That all applications be made to this Committee in writing, on or before the 30th day of June 1800: That only those resident in London need apply in person to Mr White, on every Saturday, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock; and all persons resident in the Country, or who are an Actual Service be requested to make their application by post in the manner above described, and that no application through agents will be attended to.

CALVELLY LEWICK, Chairman.

Arden - John Curtis, landman.

Dennis Kelly, marine.

Edw. Roach (3), able—Portsmouth.

John Samuel, ordinary—Mulatto, and from Stockholm.

Hugh Furrow, landman, Cowland, Lincoln.

Bedford - Benj. Banners, able—Beauly, Gloucestershire.

John Soundwell, able—Sweden.

Joseph Willis, able.

Belliquex - John Anthonis, landman—Frodham, Cheshire.

Richard Leonard, ordinary—Cork.

Dennis Macey, able—Limerick.

Nicholas M'Curry, ordinary—Sligo.

John Barnes, marine—Holland, taken in the Alliance, Dutch F.

Frederick Mount, marine—Ditto.

James Wilkinson—Nottingham.

Joseph Brimrose, ordinary—Potzdam.

James Chivers, able—Southall.

William Dignan, able—Turkock, Tipperary.

Benj. Hoffman, able—Colony.

John Martin, boy—A Malay.

Edw. Mahoney, able—Keshers, Ireland.

D. Sammond, able—Isle of Mull.

Francis Ferret, Lieutenant.

John Bryant, boy—Belfast.

David Dixon, marine—Waterford.

Peter Vally, able—Amsterdam.

John Barkham.

John Cooper.

James Houle, marine.

Charles Lath.

John Eggleston, able—Sweden.

John Brant, marine.

Robert Davis, marine.

Thomas Hure, boy.

Joseph May, Brother on board the Fortune.

Joseph Zimmerman—Cracinae, Palatinat.

Robert Bryant, able—New York.

Ab. Francois, able—Pondicherry.

William Murray, marine—Dutchman.

Tobias Oluf, able—Norway.

Frederick Robrecht, marine—Dutchman.

Richard Steet, able—London.

S. Summerville, able—Buckinghamshire.

William Smith (2), landman—Bedford.

W. O. D. F.

Arden - Peter Allan, able—South Shields.

Since dead.

Harb. Baumer, able—Embsen.

James Clofe, able—Belfast.

Ditto - Richard Howard, marine—Bainbury, Oxon.

John Kerr, able—Sunderland.

William Robinson (2), landman—Limerick.

Samuel Smith, landman.

Joseph Hastings.

John Ray.

George Ferguson, able.

William Hewke, able—Hampton, near Bury St Edmunds.

St Edmunds.

Arden - Arch. Rogers, able—Ditto.

Monmouth (dead) D. Baker, marine—Harwich.

(Ditto) Law. Picters, able—a foreigner.

Very deaf - Owen Jones, marine.

Monmouth - Robert Lloyd, marine—Chatham Division.

Robert Sligo.

John Sullivan.

John Sanlon, boy, 2d class, seaman.

Andrew Wilson.

James Wolfe.

Richard Burrell, marine.

William Cabeddie.

Thomas Day—Kye, Suffolk.

George Edmon.

Venerable - Thomas Allen, able—Bandon, Cork.

James Doyle, able—Bridgetown, Guyana.

John Porter, able—Cork.

Persons residing in Scotland are requested to apply, as above directed, to the Committee at Edinburgh, or to Mr Thomas Smith, Royal Exchange, their Secretary.

FIRE OFFICE.

No. 8, South Bridge Street, Edinburgh.

THE CORPORATION OF THE

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.

(Established by Royal Charter in the reign of King George I.)

For Assuring Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Stock in Trade, Farming Stock, Ships, &c. against FIRE, and also for the ASSURANCE OF LIVES.

PERSONS insured by this Corporation, whose Annual Premiums fall due at CHRISTMAS, being the 25th current, will please attend to order Payment, without delay, as by neglecting the same 15 days after that date, the benefit of the Insurance expires.

THOMSONS & CO. Agents.

INSURANCE OFFICE.

No. 8, S. Bridge Street, Edinburgh.

The Company having determined on a further Reduction of their Rates on Life Insurance, to take place on the 1st January 1800, Tables said Reduced Rates, and also Tables of Rates for Granting Annuities, may be had as above.

INCOME TAX.

Under the Direction of the

COMMERCIAL COMMISSIONERS.

MESS. SMITH and M'QUEEN, Collectors, beg leave to acquaint those who entered under that Class, That notwithstanding many intimations in the Newspapers, requesting payment of the duty, there are large deficiencies, even with regard to the partial payment that should have been made in September last.

STATE LOTTERY.
The Ticket, No. 2,666, drawn a Prize of
FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS.
On the 21st day of drawing, was sold at the Office of
T. BISH.
One of the Original Contractors for the Lottery:
Where also, No. 36,251, a Prize of
TWO THOUSAND POUNDS.
On the 28th day of drawing, was sold.
Tickets and Shares in the ensuing British Lottery, on the
most advantageous terms to the adventurers, are now selling
in great variety of number, at T. BISH'S Old Established Of-
fices, London, Manchester, and at
MURRAY & BAXTER'S,
BRITISH FIRE-OFFICE, EDINBURGH.

INCOME TAX.
Office for Taxes, Edinburgh, Dec. 19, 1799.
WHEREAS by an Act of the 39th of his Majesty, c. 22, § 27, it is enacted, "That whenever any person shall, after the 5th day of April 1799, and before the 5th day of April 1800, or within the like period in the course of any succeeding year during the continuance of the said first recited act (the Income Act) become entitled to any income arising from any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or from any office, stipend, or pension, either on his or her own behalf, or on the behalf of any other person, as trustee, agent, receiver, guardian, tutor, curator, or committee, or in any other character, either separately, or jointly with any other person, and such income shall not have been included in the amount of any former statement of the income of such person made, that then, and in every such case, such person shall, within twenty-eight days after such income shall have accrued, (unless the former statement for such year shall be sufficient to cover the same) give notice thereof to the assessor or assessors of the parish or place within which he or she shall reside, and within which he or she intends to be charged in respect of such income, and shall also at the time of giving such notice return a statement of the amount of such income to such assessor or assessors, in like manner in every respect as is directed in the said recited act, or this act, for the return of statements to assessors, under the said act, or this act, and an assessment shall be made upon every such person in respect of such income, from the period when such income accrued until the end of the then current year; and the Commissioners for the purposes of the said act, acting in and for the district within which such return shall have been made, shall, upon notice thereof, and delivery of such statement to them by the assessor or assessors receiving the same, proceed in the making their assessment in respect of such income, in such and the like manner in every respect as is directed by the said first recited act for making any assessment upon income; and such Commissioners shall thereupon add the amount of such assessment to any former assessment that shall have been made for that year upon the persons returning such statement, or if no such former assessment shall have been made, such Commissioners shall make a new assessment in respect of such income, and proceed in all respects in the collecting and levying of the same in like manner as is directed in the said first recited act; and if any person hereby required to give such notice, or return any such statement, shall neglect so to do within the time herein before specified for that purpose, such person shall forfeit and pay for such offence a sum not exceeding the sum of TWENTY POUNDS, to be recovered as any penalty may be recovered under the said first recited clause, that all persons in situations to which its provisions relate, may conform themselves thereto, and prevent any prosecution for the penalty which it inflicts. H. MACKENZIE, Comptroller.

STAMP-OFFICE, SOMERSET-PLACE.
DECEMBER 3, 1799.
WE, his Majesty's COMMISSIONERS for managing the STAMP DUTIES, duly authorised by the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, pursuant to Act of Parliament, to Let to Farm the Duties granted by "An Act of the 25th of his present Majesty, on HORSES, LET to HIRE for Travelling Post, and by Time," do hereby give notice, That we intend to LET, at our Office in Somerset Place, the said Duties to Farm, on Tuesday the 7th of January next, between the hours of ten and twelve in the forenoon, according to the Districts in the statement under-mentioned, and to put the same up at the same place opposite to each, for the term of Three Years from the 1st day of February next, to such persons as may be willing to contract for the same.

All persons intending to farm the said Duties are to deliver in their proposals to us, at the Stamp-Office in Somerset Place, at least three days previous to the said 7th day of January next, signed with their names, stating the places of their abode, and specifying the District for which they intend to bid, or their proposals cannot be proceeded on, as directed by the said Act. No persons licensed to let Horses for the purpose of travelling post, nor any persons for their use, can be admitted to contract for the said duties.

A Statement of the Districts for Farming out Post-Horse &c. Duties.

No.	District.	Produce.
1	NORTH BRITAIN	£ 5,274
2	Northumberland	
3	Cumberland	3,508
4	Westmoreland	
5	Durham	
6	Yorkshire	8,106
7	Lancashire	
8	Cheshire	7,971
9	Derbyshire	
10	Staffordshire	
11	Lincolnshire	
12	Nottinghamshire	6,567
13	Leicestershire	
14	Northamptonshire	
15	Rutlandshire	8,564
16	Warwickshire	
17	Oxfordshire	
18	Wiltshire	
19	Worcestershire	7,710
20	Gloucestershire	
21	Norfolk	
22	Suffolk	8,086
23	Essex	
24	Cambridgeshire	
25	Bedfordshire	
26	Buckinghamshire	5,201
27	Huntingdonshire	
28	Hertfordshire	8,045
29	Surrey	5,693
30	Middlesex, including London and Westminster	13,753
31	Kent	10,678
32	Sussex	
33	Hampshire	8,006
34	Berkshire	
35	Devonshire	
36	Dorsetshire	8,768
37	Cornwall	
38	Somersetshire	
39	NORTH WALES, viz.	
40	Anglesea	
41	Carnarvonshire	
42	Deubighshire	
43	Flintshire	2,637
44	Merionethshire	
45	Montgomeryshire, with Shropshire	
46	SOUTH WALES, viz.	
47	Brecknockshire	
48	Cardiganshire	
49	Cardiganshire	
50	Glamorganshire	
51	Radnorshire, and Pembroke, with Monmouthshire	1,296

The above sums are the gross amounts the Duty arising within each District respectively, for the year ending on the 1st of August 1787.

E. BINDLEY,
J. FAWKNER,
L. JENKINS,
W. R. SPENCER,
W. LAKE.

N.B.—All persons intending to bid for any of these Districts, are desired to take notice, that they will not be put up to sale according to the numerical arrangement in which they stand above; but that the order or selling will be varied, as circumstances shall direct, and not declared previously to the day of sale, for the purpose of encouraging a fair competition, and of defeating the combinations heretofore experienced at the time of bidding to the great prejudice of the Revenue.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH—December 17.

TOWER V. DEIZEL.

Mr GAWRON stated, that this action was brought to recover the sum of 998l. After he had substantiated that demand by evidence.

Mr ADAM, leading Counsel for the defendant, observed, that this debt was contracted in Africa; that so long ago as August 1795, this money was paid into the hands of the defendant, as treasurer of the company. It was paid into his hands exactly as a man paid money into the hands of his bankers. On the African coast, those who had gone from this country kept their accounts in pounds, shillings, and pence, though the circulating medium of the country was gold dust, calculated at a fair average of 4l. an ounce. And, therefore, he contended, that, in reference to that calculation, a sum ought to be deducted from the 998l. There was also a charge for commission, &c. The defendant had paid into Court the sum of 750l. and the question was, Whether that was not enough to cover this demand?

The account here was to be settled precisely in the same way, and on the same terms, as if the parties had been on the coast of Africa, where the debt originated. Lord KENYON thought it was impossible for the jury and him to ascertain the amount of this demand by the calculation of gold dust at so much per ounce on the coast of Africa; and that the only safe ground they could adopt was, to consider the demand as 998l. Sterling.

Mr ADAM said, there was a question still behind, and that was the question of interest. This was a case of considerable importance to African merchants. By the custom on the coast, no interest was ever paid for money till it either actually reached this country, or might have reached it by the first conveyance. The ship which brought it, the Sheernees, only arrived in this country in January last, and therefore interest ought only to be paid from that period.

Lord KENYON. I think it would be difficult for you to shew that since August 1795, the ship that arrived here in January last was the first ship by which this money could be sent. It is not to be supposed that this money was lying idle in the hands of the defendant, from August 1795 till that time. He, no doubt, laid it out in commerce, where the profits are often very great; and therefore I shall leave it to the discretion of the jury to say, whether they will not allow interest.

In addition to the 750l. that had been paid into Court, the jury found a verdict for the Plaintiff for 410l. including interest.

THE LUSON V. THOMPSON.

This was an action on a policy of insurance on an hundred casks of sugar on board the ship Valentine, from Lancaster to Hamburg, and was brought to recover an average loss of 27 per cent. in consequence of its having been deteriorated by sea water. The terms of the policy were, that no average under 5 per cent. was to be allowed. On the part of the plaintiff it was proved that the Valentine experienced a considerable deal of tempestuous weather on her voyage to Hamburg; the sea ran entirely over her, and she was obliged to put into Stromness, in the Orkneys, to be repaired; this was previous to the month of December; the afterwards proceeded on her voyage, and was frozen in in the Elbe for such a length of time, that it was March before her cargo was delivered. The sugars were found to have been damaged; and on the part of the plaintiffs the depositions of the Hamburg merchants were produced, by which, according to their statement, it appeared, that the sugars, but for the damage they had received from the sea water, would have sold for 27 per cent. more than they did.

Mr LAW said that the defendant, in resisting this claim, had merely done it in order to expose the conduct of the Hamburg merchants in estimating averages. The idea of an Hamburg average was synonymous with what the people of this country called a Yorkshire bite. He would prove that the sugar had only lost 200lb. weight out of the 100 hogheads, and that the salt water was no detriment whatever, or at least in a very trifling degree, to the remainder. Having established in proof that the sugar had only wasted 200lb. weight, he called a Mr COLES, and several other sugar-bakers, who distinctly proved that a deficiency of 200lb. weight in 100 hhds. was no more than there would have been by that common leakage of the molasses they were liable to, had they remained all the time in the warehouse; they also proved that if sea-water had got to the sugars, it was impossible but they must have lost in bulk more than 200 weight, and that a deficiency of 200 weight in such a quantity was hardly a damage worth speaking of; at the most it could not amount to more than one and a half per cent.

It therefore clearly appeared the merchants of Hamburg had acted in a fraudulent manner; consequently the jury felt themselves bound to give a verdict for the defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, Dec. 18.

MISS WILSON V. POWDITCH.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

This was an action brought by Miss Wilson, of Newcastle, a beautiful and amiable young lady, endowed with every accomplishment a polished education could bestow, to recover a compensation in damages for the injury she had sustained for the defendant's breaking his promise of marriage to her. The defendant was a captain of a ship trading to the Baltic; and, during seven years, had assiduously paid his court to the plaintiff, and constantly expressed the most ardent attachment for her. His attentions produced a reciprocal passion on the part of the lady; but at this time her parents objected to the match, as neither suitable for her, nor answerable to her expectations. In consequence of this the match was broken off in the year 1797.

Letters which passed between the defendant and the plaintiff from the year 1792 to 1797 were produced and read; they breathed nothing but love and affection, and anticipated the mutual happiness they expected when they should be united by marriage. In the same year the courtship was renewed with more ardour on the part of the defendant than ever; and he never ceased his solicitations to her parents till he obtained their consent. At this time he was compelled to a temporary absence by the duties of his profession; he went abroad, but he never suffered a post to leave the place where he was without sending a letter to his promised bride. On his return, he flew to her on the wings of impatience, and a time was fixed for their marriage. On the very day the defendant had appointed to celebrate his union with the plaintiff, at Newcastle, he married a widow, at Liverpool. As soon as the plaintiff heard of his perfidy and cruelty, her disappointment

ment, and the insult offered to her feelings, threw her into a paroxysm of frenzy and distraction, which she only recovered to fall into a state of dependency and affliction, by which her health became daily impaired. Such was the nature of the injury which the plaintiff, by her witnesses, fully substantiated.

On the part of the defendant, it was urged, that his pride had been wounded by the young lady's family having formerly rejected him, and it was for that reason he had declined the alliance. It was stated in extenuation of damages, that he had failed in trade, prior to the renewal of his courtship in 1797, and that at the time when he did renew it, he was not worth more than 600l. He also inferred, that the consent of the parents was not so much the result of their approbation of him, as because they found the passion of their daughter in his favour was so violent, that the most serious effects were likely to attend its disappointment. It was also urged, that the parents, as they had rejected his offers before his failure, had acted improperly in sanctioning them afterwards.

Lord ELLON addressed the jury. He had no doubt but they would exercise their judgment with that temperance and moderation which such a case required, and not be moved by their feelings to give vindictive damages. His Lordship was doubtful how far actions of this nature were in general wise; but if ever there was a case in which such an action was advisable, this was the case. The defendant had paid his addresses to the plaintiff for seven years, for a time without, and afterwards with the consent of her family, and till within two days of his marriage. It did appear that his property was only 600l. which undoubtedly the jury would take into consideration. As to the lady, no damages that could be given would be a compensation for her suffering; but it was a maxim of the law, that no man to be punished in his purse was to be so punished as to occasion his ruin.

The jury consulted together for a very short time, and returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages Five Hundred Pounds.

The verdict seemed to give universal satisfaction.

SUBMARINE GROTTOS.

A submarine grotto has lately been discovered on the Malabar coast, by Captain NIXON, of the Apollo, who gives the following description of it:

At one part of the reef, to the westward of the flag staff, I discovered a large bed of coral; almost even with the surface of the water, which afforded, perhaps, one of the most enchanting prospects that nature has any where produced. Its base was fixed to the shore, and reached so far in that it could not be seen, so that it seemed to be suspended in the water, which deepened so suddenly, that at the distance of a few yards there might be seven or eight fathoms.

The sea was at this time quite untroubled, and the sun shining bright, exposed the various sorts of coral in the most beautiful order, some parts branching into the water with great luxuriance, others lying collected in round balls, and in various other figures, all which were greatly heightened by tinges of the richest colours that glowed from a number of large clams, which were every where interspersed.

The richness of this submarine grotto could not be surveyed without a pleasing transport, mixed, however, with regret, that a work so splendidly elegant should be concealed in a place where mankind could seldom have an opportunity of rendering the praises justly due to so enchanting a scene.

TIPPOO SULTAN'S ZENANA.

The whole of the Zenana consists of about eighteen square courts, communicating with each other by narrow passages, which afford a free access from one part of it to another, and of which all the women are allowed to avail themselves. The several apartments which are on the ground floor, are square, very lofty, and four of them include a spacious square court, into which they open by means of large cedar folding doors. In the center of each court which is floored with white tiling, there is a fountain, supplied by pipes from an extensive reservoir on the outer side of the palace.

All the apartments are ornamented externally with beautifully carved work, celebrated for the difficulty of the workmanship, as well as for the taste with which it is finished. In the inside, the most of the rooms are hung with rich silks, of various colours; the floors are covered with beautiful carpets, and there are sofas disposed at different distances, for the purpose of sitting and sleeping.

The ceilings of all the apartments are beautifully painted, and the other principal decorations consist of solid gold and silver mouldings all round the rooms, and very large and valuable looking-glasses hung on different parts of the walls, with clocks of exquisite make.

The dresses of the ladies consists of a shirt, with remarkably full and loose sleeves, hanging almost to the ground, the neck and breast of which are left open, and their edges are neatly embroidered with gold. They wear fine muslin drawers, and over the shirt a *casban*, which is a dress something similar in form to a loose great-coat without sleeves, hanging nearly to the feet, and is made of silk or muslin, or of gold tissue. A sash of fine linen or cotton, folded, is tied gracefully round the waist, and its extremities fall below the knees. To this sash two broad straps are annexed, and passing under each arm over the shoulders, form a cross on the breast; and to that part of it which passes between the breast and shoulder of each arm is fixed a gold tortoise, carelessly suspending in front a gold chain. Over the whole dress is extended a broad silk band, which surrounds the waist, and completes the dress.

The hair is plaited from the front of the head backwards, in different folds, which hang loose behind, and at the bottom are all fixed together with twisted silk. Over their heads they wear a long piece of silk, about half a yard wide, which they tie close to the head, and suffer the long ends, which are edged with twisted silk, to hang behind in an easy manner nearly to the ground. At the upper part of each ear hangs a small gold ring, set with brilliants, half open, which has at one end a cluster of precious stones, sufficient nearly to fill up the vacancy occasioned by the opening of the ring. At the tip, or lower part of the ear, is likewise suspended a broad and solid gold ring, which is so large that it reaches as low as the neck, and which, as well as the other, has a cluster of precious stones, in proportion to the size of the ring.

They wear on their fingers several small gold rings, set with diamonds or other precious stones; and on the wrists, broad and solid gold bracelets, sometimes also set with precious stones. Their necks are ornamented with a great variety of bead and pearl necklaces; below these a gold chain surrounds the neck, and suspends in front a profusion of brilliants.

AGRICULTURE.

The comparative advantage of the labour of horses and oxen have been for some time under the consideration of the public. His Majesty has unquestionably tried the latter upon a larger scale than any other person, as he does not work less than 180 oxen upon his different farms, parks, and gardens, and has found them answer so well, that there is not a horse now kept for the purpose of tillage. Upon the two farms and the great park at Windsor, 200 oxen are kept, including those coming on and going off. Forty are bought in every year, rising three years old, and are kept as succession oxen in the park; 120 are under work; and 40 every year are fatted off, rising seven years. The working oxen are divided mostly into teams of six, and one of the number is every day reeled, so that no ox works more than five days out of the seven. This day of ease in every week, besides Sundays, is of great advantage to the animal, as he is found to do better with ordinary keep and moderate labour, than he would do with high keep and harder work.

These oxen are never allowed any corn, as it would prevent their fattening so kindly afterwards. Their food in summer is only a few vetches, by way of a bait, and the run of coarse meadow, or what are called leafens, being rough pastures. In winter they have nothing but cut food, consisting of two thirds hay and one-third wheat straw; and the quantity they eat in twenty-four hours is about 24lb. of hay and 12lb. of straw; and on the days of rest they range as they like in the straw yards; for it is to be observed, they are not confined to hot stables, but have open sheds, under which they eat their cut provender, and are generally left to their choice to go in or out. Under this management, as four oxen generally plough an acre a day, and do other work in proportion, there can be no doubt but their advantage is very great over horses, and the result to the public highly beneficial. The forty oxen that go off are summered in the best pasture, and finished with turnips the ensuing winter.

INDIAN FORTITUDE.

The following almost incredible instance of perseverance and fortitude in an Indian warrior, is communicated in a letter from St Lawrence, of the 4th of July:

The Shawano Indians being obliged to remove from their habitations, in their way took a Muskogee warrior prisoner. They balladoned him severely, and condemned him to the fiery torture; he underwent a great deal without shewing any concern; his countenance and behaviour were as if he suffered not the least pain. He told his persecutors, with a bold voice, that he was a warrior; that he had gained most of his martial reputation at the expense of their nation, and was desirous of shewing them, in the act of dying, that he was still as much their superior, as when he headed his gallant countrymen against them; that although he had fallen into their hands, and forfeited the protection of the Divine Power by some impiety or other, when carrying the holy ark of war against his devoted enemies, yet he had so much remaining virtue as would enable him to punish himself more exquisitely than all their ignorant crowd could do, if they would give him liberty, by untying him, and handing him one of the red-hot gun barrels out of the fire. The proposal, and his method of address, appeared so exceedingly cold and uncommon, that his request was granted; then suddenly seizing one end of the red-hot barrel, and brandishing it from side to side, he forced his way through the armed and surprised multitude, leaped down a prodigious steep and high bank into a branch of the river, dived through it, ran over a small island, and passed the other branch amidst a shower of bullets; and though numbers of his enemies were in close pursuit of him, he got into a bramble swamp, through which, though naked, and in a mangled condition, he reached his own country.

FRANCE.

The following is the official account of the armistice lately concluded between the royalists and republicans: DELARUE, General of Brigade, Military Commandant of the Department of La Sarthe, in a state of siege, to the Commandant of Mons.

The General in Chief has sent me a courier extraordinary, to announce that he has concluded with Messieurs Chaillon, Bourmont, and d'Autichamp, principal chiefs of the royalists, a suspension of hostilities within the departments of the west, and has ordered me immediately to stop all marches, and all hostile proceedings, through the extent of my command. I consequently order you, Citizen Commandant, not to make any further nor commit hostilities against the royalists, till you receive further orders. In the mean time be continually on the watch. If, notwithstanding our vigilance any attempts are made against the public security, consult upon that head with the royalist chiefs, who will act in concert with you to pursue and arrest the authors of them; watch particularly the highways, but only in small parties, so as to give no uneasiness to the insurgents.

In this state of things, the royalist chiefs will be enabled, without interruption, to communicate with each other, and make their intention known to their divisions or companies, so as to assure the effect of the suspension of hostilities. Should a recourse to arms be renewed, you shall be apprized of it eight days beforehand. Secure every correspondence, either with yourself or with me, which may tend to the re-establishment of peace. Collect the inhabitants of the country and the towns, who were to have marched, and who shall give up their arms on guaranteeing to them the security of their persons and property, and the free exercise of worship pursuant to the laws.

Send me an account at least every five days, of your position, and transmit me all the documents which can contribute to inform me respecting the state of the public mind within your precincts. Avail yourself of this repose, not only to prevent any irritation of people's minds, but also to compose and reconcile them. It will not be difficult to persuade them all how much the restoration of public tranquillity through this fine portion of France is necessary for the interest of its inhabitants, of whatever opinion they may be. You should inform them that the Confessors of the republic are not attached to any faction, and have nothing in view but the welfare and glory of the French people; that it is the interest of the insurgent country to profit of the happy change which has taken place in the government, and manifest an entire confidence in men who are the depositaries of that of the whole nation, and are respected by all Europe. I make you personally responsible, Citizen, for every infraction which may be made of the suspension of hostilities by your improvidence.

I trust, Citizen, to the zeal and activity you will display in these circumstances; the peace of the interior

